Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 68, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1791. [Whole No. 276.]

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

REFLECTIONS
ON THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE
DISTILLERIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
HERETOFORE EMPLOYED ON
FOREIGN MATERIALS.

IT has been a ſubject of frequent apprehenſion, to attentive obſervers on the internal induſtry of our country, that the Diſtilleries would one day be deprived of their neceſſary ſupply of *foreign* materials; the obvious poſſibility of various events ſuggeſted theſe fears. A contingency, as unhappy as it was unexpected, has at length happened, which menaces a long interruption, perhaps a total privation, of that large part of thoſe ſupplies which has been drawn from Hiſpaniola; and the late diſorders in Martinico have conſpired to heighten the evil.

In conſequence of theſe events, the ordinary operation of above one hundred Diſtilleries will be ſuſpended, and the ſubſiſtence of thoſe numerous families that are dependent on them may for a time be cut off. The ravages already committed in the Weſt-Indies muſt occaſion a defalcation of produce, which will require ſeveral years of induſtry to reſtore, after tranquillity ſhall be eſtabliſhed. To ſupply our demand for the raw material from any other ſource, is impracticable; and if it were poſſible to procure from the iſlands of other nations *diſtilled* ſpirits equal to our conſumption, yet the importation would be exceſſively expenſive, as well as impolitic. Little more than eight millions of gallons are annually made in thoſe iſlands; and the demand for the expected Spaniſh war advanced the price of rum in Jamaica 50 per cent—What then would be the effect of a new and certain demand for ſeveral millions of gallons?

But if it were practicable to procure the diſtilled ſpirits from abroad upon moderate terms, what would be the fate of the American Diſtillers, their workmen and dependents?—Would not their capitals become unproductive, and their diſtilleries ſink into ruin?—It is to be feared, too, that the navigation intereſt connected with this branch of induſtry, will feel a ſhare of theſe unfortunate events.

To avoid evils ſo great and extenſive, muſt be the wiſh and endeavor of every good citizen: if, however, they cannot be altogether avoided, prudence perhaps may mitigate them:—it is thought that *a mitigation of them may be found in the application of our Diſtillers to the manufacture of Grain Spirits.*

The harveſts of Europe are ſaid to have been abundant; thoſe of the United States are known to be ſo; and a reduction of the prices of grain ſeems to be a neceſſary conſequence: the preſent time, therefore, is the proper one to commence this buſineſs.—The tranſportation of grain coaſtwiſe to the Diſtilleries, and of the diſtilled ſpirits to the conſumers, on all the navigable waters of the United States, will give employment to thoſe veſſels which may neceſſarily relinquiſh the French Weſt-India trade.

It will not eſcape the obſervation of thoſe who meditate the eſtabliſhment of Breweries, that the preſent is a favorable moment for proceeding in that moſt beneficial branch. It is well known that brewing, and the diſtillation of ſpirits from grain, are two very profitable manufactures in Great-Britain; altho the Brewers and Diſtillers there pay 50 per cent higher for grain, than the ordinary price of the ſame article in this country. Holland alſo brews extenſively, and in diſtillation from grain exceeds Great-Britain; yet ſhe imports more grain than ſhe manufactures, and more fuel than her Breweries and Diſtilleries conſume.

The difference of eleven cents per gallon (about 40 per cent. on the value of the article) in favor of ſpirits diſtilled from *native* materials, when compared with imported ſpirits, gives an advantage to the home manufacture, which will be duly eſtimated by every judicious calculator:—there can be no doubt that this advantage will be always preſerved, and probably increaſed, by the laws of the United States.*

The ſtrongeſt inducement to reaſonable men, for the employment of their capital and talents in any undertaking, is the hope of permanent profit founded on fair calculation: this calculation the diſtillers are beſt able to make—to them, therefore, the ideas herein ſuggeſted are ſubmitted, with due reſpect, by

Salem, Nov. 19, 1791. A CITIZEN.

NOTE.

* *Among other inducements the National Government would have to adopt this policy, it is demonſtrable, that the encouragement to the culture of grain that would be derived from the uſe of it in diſtillation would prove the moſt effectual ſecurity againſt a ſcarcity of bread.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON POLITICAL CANDOR.

CANDOR is an amiable virtue—it exiſts in very well ordered minds only. It means condeſcenſion to the opinions of others; it implies that we make proper allowances for the motives, and give due weight to the reaſons of thoſe on whom we paſs our judgment. This virtue has been ſtrangely confounded with ſincerity—ſo that when we ſay a man wants candor, he gets angry, and underſtands by it that he is called a liar. Whereas the ſaying of him that he is uncandid, implies that he does not allow their juſt weight to the reaſons and motives which govern another. This fault he may commit in the ſincerity of his heart, and indeed in every controverſy each is in a degree obliged to fix this charge upon the other.

Of all diſcuſſions, thoſe which concern politics are the moſt difficult to manage without offending againſt candor, and yet they are the very caſes in which it is moſt amiable and uſeful to practiſe it. Men love their own opinions—they ſincerely believe them to be true, and that the error of their opponents will be very pernicious. Every ſpark of their love for the truth, for the good of other men, and of ſelf love, concenters in the controverſy, till their zeal flames out, ſometimes in anger, ſometimes in enthuſiaſm—Accordingly we find men more zealous about the affairs of the public than their own. You will find a man cool and condeſcending in affairs that concern himſelf, He is ready to make ſacrifices, and is forward to make them, to convince you that he is capable of acting a manly part. Put that man into public life, you will ſee him ſtubborn. He not only contends for intereſts that exiſt, but he will not give up the poſſible chance of advantage. He works the fineſt thread of his fancy into the ſtrongeſt ſtuffs. His theories, which no other man would father, become truths and duties.

Why then ſhould men in public life judge of one another by their opinions?—'Tis a ſtandard which would keep them ever at variance. Private worth and good ſenſe are the proper objects of mutual eſteem. After every debate, the zealous partizans on both ſides, as ſoon as they have had time to cool, will find that they have rated their own opinions too high, and thoſe of their adverſaries too low. As ſoon as they begin to grow warm, they ſhould therefore begin to make ſuch allowances as they would wiſh to have made for themſelves.

PARIS, October 7.

THIS day the king came to the aſſembly, and, with as much cheerfulneſs as ever, delivered a SPEECH, ſo well calculated to reſtore harmony, that it made a moſt lively impreſſion on their hearts. The acclamations were as loud and frequent as before, and the king was equally gratified by his reception. It was in every point the ſame as on the 30th of September. The following are cloſe tranſlations of the ſpeeches of the king and the preſident.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"GENTLEMEN,

"ASSEMBLED by virtue of the conſtitution to exerciſe the powers which it delegates to you, you will undoubtedly conſider as among your firſt duties, to facilitate the operations of government; to confirm public credit; to add, if poſſible, to the ſecurity of the engagements of the nation; to ſhew that liberty and peace are compatible; and finally, to attach the people to their laws, by convincing them thoſe laws are for their good.

"Your experience of the effects of the new order of things, in the ſeveral departments from which you come, will enable you to judge of what may be yet wanting to bring it to perfection, and make it eaſy for you to deviſe the moſt proper means of giving the neceſſary force and activity to the adminiſtration.

"For my own part, called by the conſtitution to examine, as firſt repreſentative of the people, and for their intereſt, the laws preſented for my ſanction, and charged with cauſing them to be executed, it is my duty to propoſe to you ſuch objects as I think ought to be taken into conſideration in the courſe of your ſeſſion.

"You will ſee the propriety of fixing your immediate attention on the finances, and you will ſee the importance of eſtabliſhing an equilibrium between the receipt and expenditure, of accelerating the aſſeſſment and collection of taxes, of introducing an invariable order into all parts of this vaſt adminiſtration, and thus providing at once for the ſupport of the ſtate, and the relief of the people.

"The civil laws will alſo demand your care, which you will have to render conformable to the principles of the conſtitution. You will alſo have to ſimplify the mode of proceeding in courts of law, and render the attainment of juſtice more eaſy and more prompt.

"You will perceive the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of national education, and of giving a ſolid baſis to public credit. You will encourage commerce and induſtry, the progreſs of which has ſo great an influence on agriculture and the wealth of the kingdom; and you will endeavor to make permanent diſpoſitions for affording work and relief to the indigent.

"I ſhall make known my firm deſire for the re-eſtabliſhment of order and diſcipline in the army; and I ſhall neglect no means that may contribute to reſtore confidence among all who compoſe it, and to put it into a condition to ſecure the defence of the realm. If the laws in this reſpect are inſufficient, I ſhall make known to you the meaſures that ſeem to me to be proper, and you will decide upon them.

"I ſhall in the ſame manner communicate my ſentiments reſpecting the navy, that important part of the public force, deſtined to protect trade and the colonies.

"We ſhall not, I hope, be troubled with any attack from abroad. I have taken, from the moment I accepted the conſtitution, and I ſhall continue to take, the ſteps that appear to me the moſt proper to fix the opinion of foreign powers in our favor, and to maintain with them the good intelligence and harmony that ought to ſecure to us the continuance of peace, I expect the beſt effects from them; but this expectation does not prevent me from purſuing, with activity, thoſe meaſures of precaution which prudence ought to dictate.

[Loud plaudits of Vive le Roi!]

"Gentlemen, in order that your important labours and your zeal may produce the effects expected from them, it is neceſſary that conſtant harmony and unalterable confidence ſhould reign between the lgiſlative body and the king. [renewed applauſe and acclamations.] The enemies of our repoſe are but too ſtudious to diſunite us; the love of our country muſt therefore rally us, and the public intereſt render us inſeparable. [warm applauſes] Thus the public force will be exerted without obſtruction, the adminiſtration will not be harraſſed by vain alarms, the property and the religion of every man will be equally protected, and no pretext will be left for any perſon to live at a diſtance from a country where the laws are in vigor, and men's rights reſpected.

"It is on this great baſis of order that the ſtability of the Conſtitution, the ſucceſs of your labors, the ſafety of the empire, the ſource of all kinds of proſperity muſt depend. It is to this, gentlemen, that we all ought to turn our thoughts in this moment, with the utmoſt poſſible vigor; and this is the object that I recommend the moſt particularly to your zeal, and to your patriotiſm."

[The moſt lively teſtimonies of applauſe were given to the king on this concluſion.]

M. Preſident ſpoke as follows:

"SIRE,

"Your preſence in the midſt of us is a new engagement, which you take towards the country. It is right that you ſhould forget the confounded powers—A Conſtitution is eſtabliſhed, and with it the liberty of Frenchmen. You ought to cheriſh it as a citizen—as a King you ought to maintain and defend it. Inſtead of violating, it aſcertains your power—it has given as your friends, all thoſe who formerly called themſelves only your ſubjects [here a burſt of applauſe]—You have reaſon to be beloved by Frenchmen—You ſaid ſo, ſire, ſome days ago in this temple of the country, and we alſo have reaſon to love you [the plaudits were repeated.] The Conſtitution has made you the firſt Monarch in the world. Your love for it places your Majeſty in the rank of the moſt favored Kings, and the welfare of the people will make you the moſt happy. May our mutual union make us ſpeedily feel its happy influence—purify legiſlation, re-confirm public credit, overthrow anarchy. Such is our duty—ſuch are our wiſhes—ſuch are yours, Sire. Such are our hopes, and the benedictions of Frenchmen will be our reward."

The king went out in the ſame manner that he entered, amidſt the moſt vehement acclamations of Vive le Roi, and he was accompanied by the ſame deputation.

On the motion of M. le Croix, the ſpeeches of the king and the preſident were ordered to be printed.

OCTOBER 19.

The Municipality of Paris have come to a reſolution to teſtify their gratitude to M. la Fayette for the ſervices rendered by him to the Capital and the Empire at large:

1ſt. By ſtriking a Medal in honor of this brave Citizen Soldier, the emblems, &c. of which are to be furniſhed by the Academy of Inſcriptions.

2dly. By preſenting him with the ſtatue of his friend General Waſhington, executed by M. Houdon; and

3dly. By ordering this decree to be engraved on the pedeſtal of the Buſt of M. la Fayette, preſented two years ſince by the States of America to the City of Paris.

GENOA, September 5.

On the third inſtant the noble Michael Angelo Cambiaro, was elected doge of this republic, with the uſual formalities.

BERLIN, October 4.

On Saturday laſt the marriage of her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Wilhelmina of Pruſſia with his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Orange, was ſolemnized with the ſame ſtate as that of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York with the Princeſs Frederica of Pruſſia.

The Duke of York, with his conſort the Princeſs Frederica, is making preparations for his departure on the 8th current, for England, and will take Brunſwick and Hanover in his way.

M. de Mouſtier, the Miniſter of France at Berlin, arrived at Paris on the evening of the 15th ult. He does not appear ſolicitous to ſucceed M. de Montmorin; it is, however, thought that he will be perſuaded to accept the department for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, October 18.

Baron Trenck is again at liberty; but he has been obliged to ſign a new promiſe to live quietly, to behave loyally, and not to travel without aſſigning a reaſon, nor without having obtained permiſſion for that purpoſe.

The Eaſt-India company are going to build three more ſtacks of warehouſes.

Advices from the Continent mention, that a General Congreſs is propoſed to be holden at Aix-la-Chapelle, to diſcuſs the preſent ſituation of France.

M. de Verac, formerly Ambaſſador from France at Soleure, has reſigned his office. The King has not yet appointed any perſon to ſucceed him.

We are likewiſe aſſured, that M. de Tallyrand, Ambaſſador from France at Naples, has alſo reſigned.

If Louis the Sixteenth ſhould not now make the beſt of Kings, the fault muſt be his own, as the diſcipline he has experienced in his perſon and family, with the thorough reformation in Church and State, muſt have, in a great meaſure, effaced thoſe prejudices with which every royal mind is but too well furniſhed, till inſtructed by the precepts of the law, and the firmneſs of the people. The methods of governing a ſpirited, populous, and extenſive empire, are ſo plainly laid out, that it is next to impoſſible that either the King or his Miniſters can miſtake the road. There are alſo ſpiritual advantages ſecured to Monarch; for by being deprived of his own will in all public acts, he muſt neceſſarily avoid thoſe crimes which a deviation from the rules of known juſtice are perpetually accumulating on the exerciſe of arbitrary power. The maxim, "that the King can do no wrong," is a reality in France—He whoſe wings are clipped cannot fly over the conſtitution.

OCTOBER 25.

The States General have ordered their ambaſſador to congratulate the French King on his acceptance of the conſtitution.

The Count d'Artois and the other illuſtrious French refugees, are amply provided for by certain foreign powers: even from Paris, ſums of money are ſaid to be remitted to them.

In the new legiſlature of France the buſineſs is to be tranſacted, as in the laſt, by committees. This was determined on Sunday laſt.

It is a curious fact related by travellers, that the plague is ſeldom equally deſtructive to the various nations who reſide in the city of Conſtantinople. Of the Turks, Jews, Armenians and Greeks, who form the principal inhabitants, the carnage is chiefly confined to the firſt deſcription of people, while few in compariſon, of the others, fall victims to its fury.

It may appear extraordinary, that the burial ground around Conſtantinople extends now in every direction 14 miles. So great for ſome years have been the ravages committed on the human ſpecies.

M. Bailly finding his health affected, and perceiving that he can no longer dedicate his time to the ſciences, has expreſſed a wiſh to reſign his ſituation as Mayor of Paris; but at the preſſing and reiterated inſtances of the municipality, he has been prevailed upon to withdraw his reſignation for the preſent; he has, however, ſtipulated that he ſhall retire in November.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Nov. 23.

Subſcriptions are now handing about this town for erecting a THEATRE, and entertaining the inhabitants with theatric exhibitions during the winter ſeaſon. We hear the ſubſcription fills faſt.

WORCESTER, December 8.

We hear from Rockingham, in the ſtate of Vermont, that Colonel Enoch Hale of that town, who planned and executed the building of a bridge over Connecticut River, at Bellows's falls, has planned and began the work of cutting a canal for the purpoſe of building mills, and for the building of locks, to carry boats by ſaid falls, which would ſave much expeuce to thoſe perſons that carry loading up and down ſaid river. If this work ſhould prove ſucceſsful, it is to be wiſhed that ſome enterpriſing perſon might undertake, and carry into effect, the building of locks at the other falls below.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1791.

Debate on the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the Repreſentation Bill.

THE firſt amendment was to encreaſe the ratio to 33 thouſand—which being read,

Mr. Gerry obſerved that the bill had paſſed both the committee of the whole, and the houſe, by a large majority. The principle, as he was informed, on which the amendment had taken place in the Senate, was to reduce the fractions which would reſult from the ratio propoſed by the houſe—but he ſaid this difficulty had been fully conſidered in the houſe. The repreſentation. every body knows, is now unequal—and it muſt be ſubmitted to for two years longer—and now it is propoſed, at that period, to deprive the people of that repreſentation to which they are entitled by the Conſtitution!

He thought that it was extraordinary that after the ratio propoſed in the bill had been agreed to by the houſe, by ſo large a majority, a propoſition to alter it ſhould have been agitated and carried in the Senate. Till ſome better reaſon than he had heard aſſigned ſhould be offered, he ſhould be againſt concurring with the Senate—he moved therefore that the houſe diſagree to the amendment of the Senate.——The motion was ſeconded by Mr. White.

Mr. Livermore was in favor of agreeing to the amendment—he enlarged on the inequality in the repreſentation from the great fractional numbers which would reſult from the ratio of 30,000. He was fully of opinion that the public buſineſs could be full as well tranſacted by 105 members, the number which would be produced by a ratio of 33,000, as by 112 or 113, the number ariſing from the ratio of 30,000.

Mr. Benſon ſaid there was one idea which, if it had been conſidered in time, might have been adopted, and would perhaps have given very general ſatisfaction, and that is, that the repreſentatives of the United States ſhall amount to a certain number, according to the whole number of the people, ſay one to 30,000—this would have given a ſurplus number which might have been aſſigned to thoſe ſtates that have the largeſt fractional numbers. He had formerly, he ſaid, voted for 30,000, but as the principle of equality was more particularly attended to in the amendment, he ſhould now vote for the ratio propoſed by the Senate. He obſerved, ſome ſtates are ſtationary, the encreaſed repreſentation of the larger ſtates, when once eſtabliſhed, never will be receded from—this ought to be taken into ſerious conſideration.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that the idea of diminiſhing the fractional parts appears to be the only reaſon for the alteration propoſed by the Senate. The aggregate of theſe fractions only has been taken into conſideration; but, ſaid he, if the fractions of any particular ſtates will be augmented by the amendment, which would be the caſe, he conceived that the argument amounted to no good reaſon for agreeing to it—and this, he ſaid, would evidently be the fact.

Mr. Williamſon was oppoſed to a concurrence—he obſerved, in general, that the operation of the amendment was to diminiſh the fractions to the Eaſtward, and encreaſe thoſe to the Southward. The ſouthern ſtates, he ſaid, had ſuffered ſo much under the harrow of ſpeculation, that he hoped no meaſures would be adopted to leſſen the means of informations to the people of thoſe ſtates, by denying them that proportion in the repreſentation to which they are entitled—He regretted that ſome of the ſouthern ſtates were not fully repreſented at this time in the Senate—he tho't it probable that a different deciſion in that caſe would have taken place.

Mr. White obſerved that the amendment would operate generally againſt the larger ſtates.

Mr. Sedgwick differed from thoſe oppoſed to the amendment; in his ſtatements reſpecting the fractional parts to be produced by 33,000—he ſaid they were fewer on the whole than would reſult from any other number between 30 and 40 thouſand, and thoſe numbers both included; and this, ſaid he, figures would demonſtrate. Hence he deduced a greater degree of equality, and relative juſtice between the ſeveral parts of the Union. He diſclaimed all local motives, and ſuggeſted the propriety of gentlemen forbearing any imputations of that kind, as totally alien from the ſubject.

Mr. Boudinot defended the amendment, and obſerved that the Senate were in the legal exerciſe of their office when they paſſed it, and had moſt undoubtedly a right ſo to do.

He read ſeveral calculations to ſhew that the aggregate of the fractions would be reduced upwards of 90 thouſand, by a ratio of 33 thouſand, and that the fractions in every ſtate, except one, would be diminiſhed alſo by it—He adverted to the circumſtance of the ſouthern ſtates deriving ſo great an advantage from the repreſentatives they are entitled to by reaſon of their poſſeſſing ſlaves; and though he would not do any thing which would interfere with the Conſtitution on that point, he ſaid every dictate of juſtice and equality was oppoſed to giving an unneceſſary and undue advantage to the ſouthern ſtates in this matter.

Mr. Findley ſaid he had expected to hear ſomething new on the ſubject, to induce an alteration in the opinion of the houſe, but had heard nothing. Fractions, ſaid he, were fully conſidered before, both in the houſe and in the committee. This he conſidered as one of the leſſer matters pertaining to the ſubject. He ſaid the beſt way would have been to have ſettled the ratio without knowing the numbers of the people in the ſeveral ſtates—tho that could not be done, as the numbers are known, yet he ſaid he had made it the rule of his conduct in voting. The principle being eſtabliſhed, there will be no room for combinations, nor any ground for complaints and reproaches reſpecting either ſouthern or northern intereſts. He was for adhering to the principle as that contemplated in the Conſtitution—and this he conceived the houſe had done—and he hoped they would not depart from it; and as to fractions, in competition with that principle, he conſidered them of very little conſequence.—He did not deny but a ſmaller number of repreſentatives would be competent to doing the public buſineſs; but diſpatch of public buſineſs, and a republican repreſentation of the people, he conceived were diſtinct things—he therefore ſhould have been in favor of a larger repreſentation.

He controverted the right of the Senate to decide for the houſe in regard to this queſtion—it was not, he ſaid, a queſtion of right and privilege—it appertains principally to the repreſentative body.

He then conſidered the queſtion as it reſpected the Senate—and he thought that a large repreſentation was neceſſary as a barrier to the influence of that body—nor do I, ſaid he, think this as an unreaſonable jealouſy, when the conſtitution of human nature is conſidered. The conſtitution of the United States is expreſs on the ſubject, and now is the time when the people ought to enjoy the advantages of the repreſentation of one to thirty thouſand.

Another conſideration to induce a large repreſentation, he deduced from the accumulation of money capitals in the United States, which, ſaid he, have been encreaſed beyond all parallel—the influence of theſe capitals will find its way into the houſe. He hoped no alteration would be made in the determination of the majority of the members.

Mr. Goodhue ſaid, the difference between the reſult of the two ratios was ſo ſmall, that he did not couceive it would conſtitute a ſufficient reaſon for diſagreeing to the amendment; he ſtated that the difference between the Southern and Nothern ſtates, on the ratio of 30.000, was beyond all reaſon in favor of the Southern ſtates; whereas the difference on that of 33,000 was very ſmall indeed, in favor of the Northern ſtates—which evidently demonſtrated that the principle of equality was involved in agreeing to the amendment of the Senate.

Mr. Hillhouſe ſtated various particulars to ſhew the inequality of the repreſentation by 30,000, particularly as it reſpects the ſmaller ſtates—He ſaid he rejoiced that the Senate had given their opinion on the ſubject, they had a right to do it—they are the repreſentatives of the people, and on this queſtion are probably more impartial judges than this Houſe.

Mr. Gerry ſtill ſupported his motion for a diſagreement—he ſtated a caſe to ſhew that in the ordinary courſe of population, a ſtate at the next enumeration, which now contains 330,000, will then have a much larger fraction, by a ratio of 33000, than any now contemplated.

He ſuppoſed the Senate had a different intereſt in this buſineſs from that of the Houſe—The larger ſtates not being repreſented in the Senate, and the repreſentation of thoſe ſtates which are ſtationary, or nearly ſo, being full—is the reaſon of this propoſed amendment.

Mr. Ames obſerved, that he thought the only queſtion was to conſider whether the bill, as ſent from this Houſe, was a proper one—for as to a ſmaller or larger repreſentation, he conſidered all debate on that precluded, as the only difference was between 105 and 113.

He then entered into a conſideration of the bill as it reſpects equality—he aſſerted that the bill was not only improper as unequal, but was alſo unconſtitutional—To ſhew the inequality of the bill, he obſerved that Virginia, with 630,000 inhabitants, would have as many members as ſix of the ſmaller ſtates, whoſe aggregate numbers

exceeded thoſe of Virginia upwards of 70,000—This inequality, he ſaid, amounted to a direct violation of the Conſtitution, which expreſsly declares that repreſentation and taxation ſhall be according to numbers—He amplified this idea by ſhewing how it would operate, if ſtrictly adhered to in the aſſeſſment of taxes.

Mr. Williamſon ſtill contended, that the deduction from the bill was two members from the Eaſtern and four from the Southern ſtates, which plainly ſhewed that the amendment was in favor of the Eaſtern ſtates—and added, that if the Southern ſtates had been repreſented in the Senate, the bill would not have been ſent back.

Mr. Niles ſuggeſted an amendment to the amendment of the Senate, which was to ſtrike out *one* after the word Delaware, and to inſert *two*—This, he obſerved, he was influenced to move, from the conſideration of the manifeſt inequality of the repreſentation of that ſtate, compared with that of other ſtates, particularly Virginia—He had no doubt, from the juſtice of the Houſe, that if the amendment he propoſed was not directly contrary to the Conſtitution, it would be agreed to.—He then adverted to the Conſtitution, and read the paſſage reſpecting repreſentation and taxation, which are to be apportioned according to numbers—He obſerved that there were evidently wanting to compleat the ſentence, theſe words, *as nearly as may be*,—with this explanation added, he went on to ſhew that the principle of equality would be more ſtrictly adhered to, by admitting his amendment, than by rejecting it—for if Delaware contains 58,000 inhabitants, 28,000 were certainly nearer to 33,000, than 33,000 were to 58,000. He recited other paſſages of the Conſtitution, to ſhew that his idea was compatible with it.

Mr. Benſon again ſuggeſted his propoſition, of apportioning the repreſentation according to the whole population—He was in favor of a large repreſentation. The principle advanced by the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Findley) he ſaid was undoubtedly juſt, that a large repreſentation was neceſſary in a free government, for information and ſecurity—this principle is not to be diſputed.—And with reſpect to the danger from corruption, he ſaid, undoubtedly patronage and influence would creep in—but he conceived that danger of a more ſerious nature was to be apprehended from another quarter—gentlemen had mentioned the funding ſyſtem—in queſtions of that kind, where one part of the Union tho't themſelves the only ſufferers—the liberties of this country would be but a ſecondary conſideration.—For in a republican government, the majority muſt rule, and the minority muſt ſubmit—except they are oppreſſed, and then they have an undoubted right to reſiſt.

Mr. Giles defended the bill—he obſerved that the apparent inequality in the repreſentation of the ſmaller ſtates, was rendered equal by their repreſentation in the Senate—He enlarged on the idea of adhering to the amendment propoſed to the Conſtitution. The inequality ſpoken of, he ſaid, was in fact in favor of the ſmaller ſtates—He adverted to the reſtive ſpirit in ſome of the ſtates—Some of the meaſures of Congreſs, he ſaid, were ſo diſliked, that the people in thoſe ſtates wiſhed themſelves ſeparated from the government. The people of the ſtate from which he came, were ſo impreſſed with the idea of the ratio being ſettled agreeable to the bill, that he really feared the diſcontents of the people there would be increaſed to an alarming degree, ſhould the amendment of the Senate be agreed to.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19.

The petition of Richard Lloyd, late agent to Gen. Hazen's regiment, was preſented by Mr. Boudinot—alſo the petition of John Purdy;—the former was referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Boudinot, Williamſon and Seney—the latter, with ſeveral others from invalids, were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informed the houſe that they have paſſed the bill making appropriations for the ſupport of Government for the year 1792, with amendments.

The houſe took into conſideration the meſſage from the Senate of Friday laſt, in which they informed the houſe, that they inſiſt on their amendment to the appropriation bill.

Mr. Benſon moved that the houſe ſhould recede from their diſagreement to ſaid amendment—this motion was ſeconded by Mr. Sedgwick, and occaſioned a debate which continued till the time of adjournment. The yeas and nays being called for, the motion was negatived as follows:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Dayton Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Gregg, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Jacobs, Kittera, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Wadſworth, Ward——27.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Brown, Findley, Gerry, Giles, Griffin, Grove, Huger, Key, Lawrance, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, W. Smith, Steele, Sterret, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Wayne, White, Williamſon, Wyllis——33.

On the motion to adhere to the diſagreement, the ayes and noes were reverſed as above, excepting Mr. Steele, who was not in the houſe when the names were called—for adhering 32, againſt it 27. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by his Secretary Mr. Lear, communicating a copy of a letter from the Governor of Pennſylvania, with ſundry documents reſpecting the purchaſe of a tract of land by that ſtate from the United States, bounded on Lake Erie.—Theſe papers were read, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill to carry into execution the contract on the part of the United States—Meſſrs. Madiſon, Benſon, and Sedgwick were appointed the committee.

Several petitions were read, praying for penſions, compenſations, &c. and referred to the Secretary of War.

Two petitions from Gen. Moſes Hazen, praying copies of Sundry papers, were read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A petition was read from the commiſſioner of loans in the State of Rhode-Iſland, praying compenſation for extra expences in the diſcharge of the duties of his office; referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The amendments of the Senate to the appropriation bill were taken into conſideration; the two firſt amendments were to add two thouſand dollars to the ſums appropriated in the firſt ſection: the third amendment provides for the diſcharge of incidental expences incurred by the doorkeepers in the receſs of Congreſs: theſe amendments were agreed to—the laſt amendment was a proviſo, that the ſum of money appropriated for the payment of Oliver Pollock, ſhould not be paid without the conſent of the agents of the Court of Spain.

This amendment after conſiderable debate was agreed to by a large majority.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informing the Houſe that they adhere to their firſt amendment to the repreſentation bill; by this adherence the bill is loſt.

In committee of the whole on the Poſt-Office bill.

The motion for ſtriking out the franking ſection under conſideration. This motion after conſiderable debate was negatived, 25 to 21.

The committee roſe and reported progreſs, and the Houſe adjourned.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT for the relief of DAVID COOK and THOMAS CAMPBELL.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That David Cook, a Captain of artillery in the late war, and who, being ſhot through the body at the battle of Monmouth, is rendered incapable to obtain his livelihood by labor, ſhall be placed on the penſion-liſt of the United States, and ſhall be entitled to one third of his pay, as a Captain of artillery: *Provided*, That he return into the Treaſury-Office, a ſum eqnivalent to two thirds of his commutation of half pay, being the proportion of his penſion to the amount of his commutation.

And be it further enacted, That Thomas Campbell be placed on the penſion-liſt, and that the half pay of a Captain of infantry be allowed to the ſaid Thomas Campbell, who has been ſo injured by repeated wounds in the ſervice of his country, that he is unable to ſupport himſelf by labor: *Provided*, That he return into the Treaſury-Office a ſum equivalent to the whole of his commutation of half pay.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, DECEMBER SIXTEENTH, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

Philadelphia, December 21.

There is the higheſt probability that the reports relating to the capture of Fort-Jefferſon are unfounded.

It is moſt probable that General Scott, with the Kentucky militia, may repair to the ſaid poſt, and bring off the wounded left there; and as it appears too far advanced to be ſupported, the garriſon may probably be withdrawn.

The public may be aſſured, there are ſome grounds whereon to eſtimate the enemy who encountered General St. Clair's army, at about three thouſand Warriors. It is ſaid, that upwards of eleven hundred Warriors, of the Ottawas and Chippawas, who inhabit the waters of Lakes Superior, Michegan, and Huron, came to the aſſiſtance of the Miami Indians. This number, combined with the Miami Indians, the Powtewattimas, Wyandots, Delawares, and upper Wabaſh Indians, would fully amount to the number above mentioned.

It is ſaid, that the Miami Indians, at the head of whom are the remnants of the Shawaneſe, after the deſtruction of their towns by General Harmar, in October, 1790, ſent meſſages to the moſt diſtant nations of Indians, as well to the ſouthward as to the weſtward, for aſſiſtance. Although it does not appear they received any aſſiſtance from the ſouthward, as all thoſe powerful tribes, amounting to about fifteen thouſand Warriors, are at peace, and have treaties with the United States; yet, the hoſtile Indians were but too ſucceſsful in their negociations weſtward.

It is further ſaid, that ſome of the nation of the Sacs would have been in the action, had not their diſtance prevented. This nation are very numerous, and inhabit the country upon the upper parts of the Miſſiſſippi, and moſtly to the weſtward thereof.

It is alſo ſaid, that neither the famous Mohawk Chief, Captain Joſeph Brant, or any of the Six Nations, joined the Miami Indians. Capt. Brant was at Niagara the beginning of November, ſeveral hundred miles from the place of action.

Three hundred and ſeventy-three members form a legiſlative aſſembly for France; and on the firſt day of the meeting of the new legiſlature, there were three hundred and ninety-four preſent, who all ſwore *to live free or die.*

A London paper of the 29th September, ſays, "That three loans are now negociating in Holland, each at five per cent—with an equal premium for *Ruſſia*, *Sweden*, and *America*; and that aſtoniſhing as it may appear, the prefereuce is given to the latter.

Five hundred members of the new national aſſembly of France are choſen from the claſs of lawyers. *Colum. Centinel.*

We hear that the Specie depoſited in the Bank of the United States, by private perſons, amounted laſt week to nearly one half of the Specie Capital of the Bank.

Yeſterday the Bank of the United States commenced buſineſs, when, we hear, Diſcounts were made to a large amount.

Laſt Sunday evening a ſtable in Third-Street, near Spruce-Street, was diſcovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes burnt down, together with a quantity of hay.—The flames extended to the cornice of an adjoining two-ſtory brick houſe, but were happily extinguiſhed by the activity of the inhabitants, who aſſembled in great numbers upon the firſt alarm.

By letters from Lancaſter, we are informed, that, on the morning of Wedneſday laſt, a fire broke out in that place, which ſoon communicated to ſeveral houſes, and, from the violence of the wind that prevailed at the time, ſeemed to threaten univerſal deſtruction, but was at length with much difficulty checked, tho' not until it had deſtroyed a brew houſe and a large ſtone dwelling houſe, together with a barn, and 500 buſhels of wheat.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in this city.

"The news of the defeat of the troops under Gov. St. Clair by the Indians, ſo far from diſheartening has filled every man in Kentucky with a thirſt for revenge. General Scott has proceeded toward Fort-Jefferſon with fifteen hundred mounted militia and rifle men. As theſe people are perfectly acquainted with the Indian mode of warfare, and will not be encumbered with artillery, and other ſimilar apparatus (generally uſeleſs in expeditions of this kind) we are ſtill in hopes of being in poſſeſſion of the Maumee Towns before winter."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, of the 16th of November, 1791, received by the brig Keziah, Capt. Robert Brown.

"We have juſt got a letter from Port-au-Prince of the 13th inſtant, where they had received the news that 14 ſhips of the line with troops were arming in France for Hiſpaniola, ſo that we may expect them now every day, and we hope that their aſſiſtance will not come too late. The Mulattoes are very much diſpleaſed that the decree of the 15th of May is entirely repealed.

"The Negroes go on deſtroying this country, and although we are ſucceſsful in our attacks, we foreſee it impoſſible to ſtop the rioters without aſſiſtance from France. We are tired to death of this ſort of life, and many of us cannot bear the ſoldiers duty."

The late accounts from England exhibit a very pleaſing proſpect reſpecting the affairs of our gallic allies. The King of the French appears to enter into the ſpirit of the times, and adminiſters, as ſupreme executive, the duties of his office with a truly patriotic diſpoſition. The circulation of grain—the ſubject of emigrations—the reſtoration of order and ſubmiſſion to the laws—the preſervation of diſcipline among the troops—and the ſecurity of the frontiers, are among the various objects that have employed his attention, and are the ſubjects of public addreſſes from the Throne. The principles of the Conſtitution appear to be juſtly appreciated by him—and in all his communications, the ſafety, freedom and happineſs of the people, form the moſt prominent features.

May he long enjoy the ſublime pleaſure of knowing how much more glorious it is to govern a race of happy and enlightened freemen, than to be the greateſt deſpot that ever reigned ſince the days of Nimrod!

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

One diſadvantage would reſult from the doors of the Senate being opened—it would take away a very copious ſubject of declamation!—and as to *punning*, that would thereby receive a moſt mortal wound.

I wiſh, however, ſays this correſpondent, the Senate would try the meaſure, at leaſt for one ſeſſion. It is ſaid there are ſome fine ſpeakers in that branch of the Legiſlature; they would be very popular—the only objection is, that they would become too much ſo—They would then exhibit in their proper perſons—but at preſent they are only known by *Caricatura*—and fancy can draw very queer figures—

From the dark conclave, cloſe confin'd,
Hydras and gorgons haunt the mind;
To clear away all fear and doubt,
They ought to "let the darkneſs out!"
Bright rays will then dart from below,
As all *their* rapid movements ſhow.

Whatever facilitates a general intercourſe of ſentiments, as good roads, domeſtic commerce, a free preſs, and particularly a *circulation of newſpapers throughout the entire body of the people*, and *Repreſentatives going from, and returning among every part of them*, is equivalent to a contraction of territorial limits, and is favorable to liberty, where theſe may be too extenſive. *Nat. Gaz.*

Married, on the 5th inſt. EPHRAIM OLDEN, of Trenton, to MARY COWPERTHWAITE, daughter of William Cowperthwaite, near Burlington.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/3	pr. £.	111¼	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	13/		65	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/3		66¼	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/6	102½	do.
Indents	12/6	62½	
Bank Subſcriptions,	136	Dollars.	

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

AN
ADDRESS
TO THE CITIZENS OF
WESTMORELAND, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE AND ALLEGHANY COUNTIES.
ON THE
REVENUE LAW.

By JOHN NEVILLE, Inspector of the Revenue, Survey No. 4, District Pennsylvania.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens of the Counties of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette and Alleghany,

IT is with particular regret I perceive, that my acceptance of the office I now hold under the United States, has not the approbation of a conſiderable proportion of you. It is with ſtill more regret I find that a very important law of the federal government is an object of diſlike and oppoſition with the ſame perſons, who diſapprove the part I have taken towards its execution.

If, in ſo great a public concern, I permit myſelf to mingle any perſonal conſiderations, you will, I hope, attribute it to no other motive than my ſincere anxiety to preſerve your eſteem. If any part of my conduct in life has afforded you proof of my being actuated by patriotiſm and public ſpirit, you will do me the juſtice to believe, that, in accepting the office which diſpleaſes you, I yielded to my convictions of the utility and neceſſity of the law, and to a ſenſe of duty. If any part of you have ever had evidence of my regard to their particular intereſt and welfare that part will, I truſt, believe me, when I aſſure them, that the ſame regard for their intereſt, that an unfeigned ſolicitude for their welfare, has no ſmall ſhare in dictating the obſervations which I ſhall ſubmit in this addreſs to their conſideration, and which I exhort them, as they tender the good of their country, and their own particular good, to weigh with coolneſs and ſerioufneſs.

Fellow-Citizens,

The law you complain of is a clear exerciſe of a CONSTITUTIONAL POWER, delegated by the people of the United States to their repreſentatives in Congreſs. It is a power granted, not by implication, but by EXPRESS words. The 8th ſection of the firſt article of the federal conſtitution ſays, "The Congreſs ſhall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts and EXCISES." The right, indeed, is not called in queſtion, but objections have been made to the exerciſe of it. In paſſing the law, therefore, there was no USURPATION of power, no INVASION of the rights of the States or of the citizens; nothing more than the exerciſe of a diſcretion, conſtitutionally and clearly veſted in the repreſentatives of the UNION. Since the paſſing of the act no State legiſlature has intimated a diſapprobation of it. 'Tis true that one branch of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, during the readings of the bill in Congreſs, expreſſed their diſlike of it; but the other branch alſo freely choſen by the people diſagreed to the reſolutions. It would not be unbecoming in us, as citizens of this State, to remember that our aſſembly once enacted an exciſe law, authoriſing the forcible entry of dwelling houſes even in the night, and that there exiſted at the time of the late diſcuſſions in our legiſlature, an equal exciſe on home made ſpirits, which being no higher on the ſtrongeſt rum and brandy than on our grain and fruit liquors, muſt be confeſſed to have been much leſs favorable to agriculture than the preſent law.

I flatter myſelf, I ſhould not be one of the firſt to recommend to my fellow citizens an acquieſcence in any attacks upon their rights, a ſubmiſſion to any aſſumption of unconſtitutional power on the part of their government, or an implicit deference to the opinion of rulers. But, when a law has been enacted by the legiſlature of a country, after long, repeated, and mature deliberation; when its conſtitutionality is not even pretended to be drawn into queſtion, when its expediency only is diſputed, it appears to me that there are ſome reaſonable preſumptions in favor of the propriety of the law, which ought to have great weight with prudent and good citizens.

It is a natural preſumption for inſtance, that the repreſentatives of the people of the United States muſt be better acquainted with what will promote the beſt intereſt and greateſt convenience of the whole, than the inhabitants of any ſmall portion of the union; and it is evident that the laws of the union ought to be accommodated to that rule, and cannot in every inſtance operate alike upon the wiſhes, and intereſts, real or ſuppoſed, of every part. Some laws will beſt ſuit ſome parts, other laws will beſt ſuit other parts of the great family; and in the courſe of things the advantages and diſadvantages will be equalized as nearly as the imperfection of human affairs will permit; each part finding its particular happineſs in the order and proſperity of the whole. This obſervation applies as well to the laws of a particular State, as to thoſe of the United States. It is, generally ſpeaking, impoſſible, that any law can affect all the parts of a community exactly alike; and it will be highly ſatisfactory, if the operation of all the laws ſhould be ſo happily deviſed, as to draw the public revenues with equality from the whole of the people.

If, then, Congreſs, the members of which body come from every part of the union, are likely to be better acquainted than you are, with the intereſt and convenience of the whole, is it not more probable that they have judged and act uprightly, than that thoſe among you who condemn what they have done, are right in the judgment which they pronounce upon it?

Does it not ſerve to confirm this probability, that no combinations like thoſe which have been formed among you have appeared in any other part of the United States? If the law were, upon the whole, really an oppreſſive and tyrannical act, would not an oppoſition to it before this have reſounded from every part of the continent? Are the citizens of the reſt of the union leſs watchful of their rights, leſs jealous of their liberty, than you are?

I will not, however, attempt to conceal from you, that there has been a degree of diſſatisfaction in ſome other quarters. Miſconceptions have taken place elſewhere as well as among you. But I will affirm, that it no where elſe wears a ſerious aſpect; that, in proportion as the law is explained and underſtood, its juſtice and policy are admitted, that the principal part of thoſe, upon whom it immediately operates, in the greateſt part of the United States, are convinced of the neceſſity and propriety of the tax; at moſt only deſiring ſome alterations in the details; and that the great body of the people of the United States concur in the opinion. This information I derive from unqueſtionable authority, and I pledge myſelf to you for the truth of it. It may be truly ſaid too, that all mankind have conſidered diſtilled ſpirits as fit objects of taxation, for we know not of any country, which has not laid internal and import duties on them.

But general preſumption and ſuggeſtions of this kind are not the only lights you have to guide you. There are well known facts and circumſtances which afford you a better rule of judging. You have only to exerciſe your own underſtandings impartially, to think for yourſelves firmly and cooly, and you will eaſily diſcover the path of your intereſt and duty.

You are well aware that a very conſiderable debt was contracted for the defence of the country during the late war. Official ſtatements which have been made public, ſhew, that the amount of the debt, principal and intereſt, including the ſums owing by the States individually, which have been aſſumed by Congreſs, was at the commencement of the operations of the preſent federal government, about ſeventy-ſix millions of dollars. Of this amount a conſiderable part was due to foreign nations.

To make an equitable proviſion for this debt, you muſt be ſenſible, could not but require a reſpectable revenue; all the late State impoſt and 200,000 dollars of taxes having been applied to our part of it, by the legiſlature of Pennſylvania before the eſtabliſhment of the federal government. I ſay our part of it; but this was excluſive of the foreign debt.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th inſtant.

Transfers of the ſubſcriptions to the ſtock of ſaid Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th inſtant, depoſits will be received, and on Tueſday the 20th inſtant, diſcounts may be made.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

All Bills or Notes offered for Diſcount ſhall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wedneſdays, the Diſcount ſhall be ſettled on Tueſdays and Thurſdays, and ſhall be made known the next ſucceeding days.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,*

DECEMBER 5, 1791.

RESOLVED,

THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, conſiſting of Specie which will be due on the ſeveral Shares on the firſt Monday of January next, may be made at the reſpective Banks of *Maſſachuſetts* and *New-York*.

Provided, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of ſuch payment, ſhall, on or before the firſt Monday in January next, exhibit to the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate ſigned by the Caſhier of the Bank into which ſuch payment ſhall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore eſtabliſhed to the contrary notwithſtanding

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſecond day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, purſuant to the eleventh ſection of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general meeting, at the ſame place, on Tueſday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

"Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year. But the Director who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an election, may always be re-elected." [eptf]

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA
TEAS,
REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the firſt quality—by retail,
No 19,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

JOHN PINTARD,
SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,
PURCHASES and SELLS
PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*, at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.

For making transfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch.* His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS;
Conſiſting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic Documents, tending to elucidate the HISTORY of AMERICA, and particularly of the UNITED STATES.
By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

*** The price to Subſcribers will be a Dollar for each Number, containing 160 large quarto pages; or Four Dollars and a Quarter for each Volume in Boards; to be paid as follows, viz. the firſt and ſecond Numbers, or Volumes, to be paid for on delivery of the firſt; and each ſubſequent one (except the laſt) at the time of delivery.

☞ Subſcriptions will be receiſved, in this city, by THOMAS DOBSON, and HAZARD & ADDOMS, (who will exhibit ſpecimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Bookſellers there. *Philadelphia, November* 5, 1791.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk.

Three and 4 years old Liſbon WINE, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter caſk, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon TEA.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, maſter, from London, a few quarter caſks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh LINENS, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and ſome GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the firſt quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of First Quality Madeira and Liſbon WINES, and whoever is pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undreſſed HAND-SPIKES. He is purchaſing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the higheſt price for them.

N. B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantiæ Lat. Concordantiæ Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, ſome time in Auguſt 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceaſed—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well ſet, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, ſtone maſon and plaſterer. He is a very handy fellow as a houſe-waiter, and is fond of ſuch buſineſs. He is a great diſſembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped ſo long that no deſcription of his preſent clothing can be given. It is ſuppoſed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again; and reaſonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Adminiſtrator.

October 12, 1791. (taw9w)

The Firſt and Second Volumes of the
HISTORY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
(To which is prefixed an accurate Map of the State)
By the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP,
Are ready for Delivery to Subſcribers—who may receive their Books on application to HAZARD & ADDOMS, at the Corner of Cheſnut and Third Streets.

☞ The above two volumes contain the political hiſtory of the State, from its firſt ſettlement to the adoption of the preſent Conſtitution of the United States;—the third, containing a geographical deſcription of the State, ſketches of its natural hiſtory, &c. is in the preſs.

*** A few copies of the firſt two volumes for ſale—price 20*ſ.*

November 5, 1791.

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Teſtaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finiſhed with all the diſpatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worceſter*, or to him and Company at *Boſton*, by the laſt day of November next, and as much ſooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their higheſt approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctneſs, and its cheapneſs compared with Engliſh copies of the ſame ſize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expenſive undertaking, is carried on ſolely at his own coſt, he is led to hope that all thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a large Family Bible, will ſo far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the ſubſcription.

Worceſter, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been ſhipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any perſon who may incline to ſubſcribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furniſhed with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is* 3 *Dollars per ann.*